FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SUPPORT FOR USSR SPACE WEAPONS BAN EXPRESSED

AU231215 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Aug 83 p 2

[NG commentary: "On the Most Recent Significant USSR Peace Initiative: Against Nuclear Weapons in Space"]

[Text] The most recent significant Soviet peace initiative has elicited great international attention. The USSR endorses -- as Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium pointed out in talks with members of the U.S. Senate on containing the arms race and on the pertinent constructive proposals of the Soviet Union -- an agreement on the renunciation of any use of force in both space and from space against the Earth. The USSR regards it first and foremost as indispensable to agree on a complete ban on the testing and stationing of any type of space-based weapons that are capable of destroying targets on the ground, in the air, and in space. In addition, the Soviet Union assumes the unilateral obligation not to be the first to place antisatellite weapons in space. Its moratorium for such steps applies as long as other states, including the United States, renounce the launching of anti-satellite systems into space.

The far-reaching significance of both this proposal and the unilateral advance concession connected with it become all the more evident if they are counterposed to the adventurous plans of Western arms-race-promoters. These plans are aimed at destroying the military equilibrium between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and at achieving a unilateral military superiority. The key and central point of this illusory undertaking is the U.S. effort, contrary to the will of the peoples, to deploy at any cost new nuclear first strike weapons in Western Europe even this year. In the shape of Pershing II and cruise missiles, and advance-based nuclear weapons potential of strategic significance is to be set up with the objective of being able to attack and destroy far remote targets deep in the USSR without time for advance warning.

If the first strike strategists were to have a say, after the Earth itself, that part of space which is close to the Earth would also become a deployment area for nuclear missile weapons. The U.S. President publicly called for a "star war," as early as 23 March. The Pentagon has set up a command center for space warfare, and corresponding armament programs have also been launched in the meantime. The military strategic core of the problem is: the U.S. planners hope to be able to unleash their nuclear first strike unpunished because defense systems placed in space could foil the inevitable counterstrike.

Actually, however, a space arsenal -- just as the deployment of new intermediate range missiles in Western Europe -- would open the gates for another escalation of the arms race and would increase the danger of a nuclear world-devastating inferno. Preventing this is the concern of both the most recent initiative of the Soviet Union concerning space as well as of its constructive proposals at the Geneva negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. All that the Soviet Union is concerned about can be briefly reduced to one common denominator: an arms race should not be started wherever it does not now exist, and it should be halted wherever imperialism is intensifying it. It is entirely in this sense that the new USSR proposal and advance concession complement and enrich the peace program of socialism. They constitute another demonstration of the determination to safeguard peace and the people's security by eliminating the danger of a nuclear war -- on both the Earth and in space.

TALKS WITH MOZAMBICAN DELEGATION BEGIN

AU231353 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA) -- The fifth session of the joint committee on ecomonic and techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Mozambique opened here today. The Bulgarian delegation is headed by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and the Mozambiquean by Mr Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Frelimo party of economic politics.

An extensive review will be made at the session of the fulfillment of the long-term economic cooperation between the two countries up to 1990 and of the programme for plan coordination for the 1981-1985 period, as well as of the agreements reached during the meetings and talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president and Mr Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of Mozambique.

As emphasized at today's plenary session, the economic and techno-scientific cooperation of Bulgaria and Mozambique is developing on an ascending line.

Bulgaria supplies goods important for Mozambique's economy such as tractors and other farm machinery, chemical products and pharmaceuticals, industrial consumer goods. With the restoration of the national economy of Mozambique and the putting of new enterprises into stream, the export possibilities of this country rich in natural resources are growing, too. Bulgaria is interested in importing cotton, tropical wood, tea, cashew nuts etc from Mozambique.

Bulgaro-Mozambiquean projects are being realized in the field of the timber industry, the obtaining of marble, in agriculture. The Mozambiquean side expressed gratitude for the assistance being rendered by the Bulgarian specialists to the republic.

Bulgaria will render Mozambique assistance in building several ceramic enterprises and in exploring ore and mineral deposits.

There exist possibilities for organizing joint production of furniture of valuable tropical wood, of tobacco, cacao-butter etc.

NEW DECREE ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION APPROVED

AU231853 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 23 Aug 83

["A Decree of the Council of Ministers and of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 23 (BTA) -- A decree on the new approach in building, distributing and managing the dwellings was released here for publication.

140,000 dwellings were built in the last two years. However, housing problem has not yet been solved.

In order to step up the construction of dwellings the decree obliges the socialist organizations and the working teams to regard the settlement of the housing problem as a main social task of their own. They can build dwellings for their workers and employees with money of their own and with the direct participation of the working teams in the construction. With this aim every year they will adopt programmes of their own for meeting the needs of their employees for dwellings.

The socialist organizations will receive dwellings: such which will be built according to the self-support system by using funds of their own and the labour of the working teams, dwellings which have been completed in this way, such which have been built with the labour of the workers and employees. [sentence as received]

In the socialist organizations which will build dwellings for their workers and employees according to the self-support system a "housing construction" fund will be created. Disposable capital from other funds can also participate in thi- und. When the money of the organizations is insufficient, loans from the state savings bank can be made. The collective body of management will fix by names the workers and employees who will be given dwellings.

The construction organizations and the executive committees of the People's Councils are obliged to render aid to the socialist organizations in the construction work.

The decree also specifies extra incentives to the housing construction. The State Savings Bank will give credits to the citizens who have bought state or departmental dwellings without an affiliation fee.

There is a greater possibility for the citizens to borrow loans for building or purchasing a dwelling without having a house building bank deposit. In some cases an increase of the maximum size of the loan granted for building or purchasing lodging could be to the tune of 15,000 leva.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS VISIT BURGAS YOUTH CAMP

AU231426 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] On 23 August Comrade Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Stoyan Mikhaylov and Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretaries; Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education; and Nikolay Zhishev, Burgas Okrug BCP Committee first secretary, visited Burgas Okrug. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, who was most cordially welcomed by thousands of young vacationers, visited the Georgi Dimitrov International Youth Camp in Primorsko. At a meeting with the bureau of the Komsomol Central Committee and the leadership of the bureau of the ORBITA youth tourism organization, Comrade Todor Zhivkov was briefed by Stanka Shopova on the development and prospects of youth tourism. Comrade Todor Zhivkov positively evaluated the work of the Komomol for solving the problems of youth vacationing and tourism. He stressed the necessity of coordinating youth tourism with general tourism and with the economic organizations with a view to better utilize the existing material base for tourism.

In Malko Turnovo Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him were warmly greeted by citizens of the Strandzha area. A meeting with the Malko Turnovo conurbation system took place at which Iliya (?Petkov), first secretary of the municipal party committee, briefed the guests on the implementation of Decree 21 of the Council of Ministers and the BCP Central Committee.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the necessity of comprehensively solving all problems connected with the future development of industry, agriculture, and social structure. The first party and state leader and those accompanying him reviewed the exhibitions of the cultural heritage and revolutionary traditions of the Strandzha area's population.

LEADERS GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS ON HOLIDAY

AU240807 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we most cordially greet you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the fraternal Romanian people on the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The 23 August 1944 armed uprising, conducted under the RCP leadership and under the conditions of the Soviet Army's historic victories, revealed for the Romanian people the road toward constructing socialism.

We sincerely rejoice at the great successes which neighboring and fraternal Romania has achieved in the last 39 years in all spheres of public life.

The relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples are developing dynamically. We are convinced that they will grow even stronger and perfect themselves on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and the 1970 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The development of Bulgarian-Romanian relations corresponds with the interests of our peoples, the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, and the struggle for peace and social progress. In the present international situation, exacerbated because of the reactionary imperialist circles, the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community are making constant efforts to remove the military threat and develop detente and international security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, as Warsaw Pact and CEMA member countries, are making their contribution to this highly humane cause.

On the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire working people even greater successes in constructing the comprehensively developed socialist society in your motherland, its continuing prosperity, for the benefit of the fraternal Romanian people.

GREETINGS SENT ON AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU221255 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Aug 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filopov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister:

Dear comrades, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people send their warmest greetings to the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the friendly Afghan people, and to you personally, on the 64th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence.

We rejoice over the significant successes along the road of constructing the new life which have been achieved by the Afghan people after the victory of the April Revolution under the leadership of the PDPA, closely united in the National Fatherland Front. The Bulgarian people express their solidarity with and total support for the just struggle of the freedom-loving Afghan people against the forces of imperialism and reaction, in defense of their independence and national sovereignty.

We highly evaluate the anti-imperialist foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, its consistent efforts to achieve peace and good-neighborliness, its contribution to the Nonaligned Movement, and its relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community.

We are confident that the friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between our parties, countries, and people will further develop and grow stronger on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On the day of your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, even greater successes in the struggle for constructing the new society and defending the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Afghanistan, and sincere wishes for the prosperity of the fraternal Afghan people.

IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONALISM REITERATED

AU221456 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Indestructible Union"]

[Text] The socialist community, the most important and most valuable achievement of the international revolutionary workers' movement, is at present a factor that plays a decisive role in the fulfillment of the historical mission of the workers' class. In the few decades of their existence, countries that have embarked on the path of building socialism, led by their Communist and workers' parties, have achieved an unprecedented economic, social, and cultural upsurge.

The growing strength and attractiveness of the socialist community causes panic and horror in the ranks of its opponents. The aggressive forces of international imperialism, realizing the loss of their historical prospects, cherish illusions about the possibility of at least temporarily seizing the tactical initiative, reversing the -- for them unfavorable -- trend of development. The lack of any positive opportunities for advancement results in the activation of dubious illusions and notions that are immensely dangerous for all mankind. By combining new and traditional methods and instruments, imperialism strives to create conditions that would enable it to restore and renew its former unlimited power. It cannot, however, reverse objective laws of history.

The successes of real socialism and the growth of its economic power and political prestige have limited the room for the formerly unrestricted maneuvering of world imperialism. They are effectively preventing some arbitrary "global" solution of its profound internal antagonist contradictions, which are passed off as the results of the subversive activities of the socialist countries and -- naturally -- particularly of the USSR.

The current attacks on the countries of the socialist community are in the nature of "direct confrontation." They include various forms of economic aggression linked with political blackmail. There is no other way to characterize the endless stream of embargoes, accompanied literally by muscle-flexing, imposed by the Reagan administration, on so-called strategic products and raw materials. It routinely applies a credit blockade vis-a-vis the socialist countries, and differentiated, "selective" procedures in granting trade and credit concessions. The objective of all this is to make it impossible for the socialist countries to carry out their magnificent construction programs, slow down the pace of their scientific-technical advance, complicate their transition from extensive to intensive forms of economic development, undermine the economic base of the socialist order and undermine or break up the unity of the socialist countries. What did not succeed -- thanks to internal strength and cohesion and the international unity of the socialist community -- in the case of the Hungarian People's Republic in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, and Poland recently by speculating with the so-called "internal erosion" of the countries of the socialist community, is to be accomplished by a combination of new, more militant instruments and methods.

The preparations of the most reactionary circles of American imperialism and its Atlantic allies, aimed at direct military confrontation, constitute a particular danger to all mankind, the peoples of their own countries not excepted. The latest thing the planners of death have added to the list of their destructive concepts is the doctrine of "limited nuclear war." With pathological pedantry they also are considering the possibility of waging protracted nuclear warfare on foreign territory -- at the expense of other countries.

The plans for the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent are more than telling evidence of that. Moreover, they depict the growing peace movement as the betrayal of national interests and a display of pacifist illusion. A merciless ideological struggle is also being waged in the shadow of the feverish arms buildup and war preparations, which has acquired the character of psychological warfare.

The unprecedented escalation of the struggle between the two global social systems and the attempts of imperialists to resolve the historical dispute between the systems with military means call for firm unity and close cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, of the entire communist movement and for action by peace-loving, democratic forces. As Yuriy Andropov stressed at the June session of the CPSU Central Committee, "the socialist countries and their policy today are an immensely important factor when it comes to ensuring lasting peace on earth. Strengthening the cooperation and cohesion of these countries is... the main direction of the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state."

The pivotal, literally vital, duty of the socialist countries in all spheres of activity is to consistently implement proletarian internationalism and socialist internationalism. The importance of proletarian internationalism has not diminished since the times when its key principles were formulated. Among other things, proletarian internationalism is an indispensable prerequisite for realizing socialist revolutions, and for the building up and advancement of both the individual socialist countries and the socialist community as a whole. Thanks to the viability of proletarian internationalism, forces that are associated in national liberation and revolutionary movements, which played an important role in breaking up the colonial system of imperialism, were and are receiving effective assistance. The strength of the opponents of socialism, which is integrated on a cosmopolitan basis [kozmopolitne integrovana] requires also at present the building and consolidation of a barrier that is cemented in the economic, political and military sense, and is capable of standing up to their dangerous plans.

The consistent, Leninist implementation of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism means to respect the generally valid laws governing the path to the victory of socialist revolution, the building and development of socialism, their creative application to the particular conditions of a particular country. The underestimation of the experience gained by the international communist and workers' movement in the course of merciless struggles and clashes leads to a retreat and a weakening of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and exposes the innermost interests of the workers' movement to great danger.

The cocument "The Lesson From Crisis Development in the Party and Society after the 13th CPCZ Congress," which transcends the framework of the experience of a single country and is of general validity precisely because of its consistently Marxist and internationalist nature, says: "The lesson of the great trials, struggles, and heavy fighting obliges our party, all Communists, all honest and socialistically-thinking citizens of our country to defend and develop socialism and never again permit it to be endangered by anybody, even if he is hiding behind the most beautiful words and slogans. This is our revolutionary national, class and international duty... We are a firm part of the world socialist community. Our successes in the past and our path forward are closely connected with the first country of socialist revolution -- with the Soviet Union. Without its assistance we would not be able to resolve and master the complex and great tasks the socialist development in our country demanded and demands.

Having learned a lesson from the bitter past, we will cherish like the apple of our eye the legacy of the progressive forces of our nations and the alliance with the Soviet Union -- the guarantee of our national, social, and state security."

Internationalism cannot be understood merely as an appeal for solidarity. It is, above all, a w e a p o n [widespread as published] in the struggle to strengthen the socialist system, an instrument for constantly multiplying its strength. It expresses the needs of the historical process objectively and progressively. Communist parties, appearing as national forces that are knowingly taking upon themselves responsibility for the fates of their people, are also taking upon themselves international responsibility for the fate of mankind. This fact requires them to be ready for class, international solidarity, for cooperation, mutual support and assistance, for coordinating activities in the struggle to implement and assert common interests and goals and against the common enemy -- imperialism.

The socialist system creates unprecedented opportunities for developing harmonious relations among individual countries. "However, experience also shows," Yuriy Andropov underscored at the June session of the CPSU Central Committee, "that this does not happen automatically. In order to apply these opportunities in practice, there must be a correct political line... With our closest friends and allies -- the countries of the socialist community, we agree that life demands not only that we expand cooperation, but also that we improve it and make it more effective. That means, above all, to further perfect mutual political cooperation, the most important instrument of which is the Warsaw Pact organization. It is our opinion that our cooperation in this sphere will continue to be strengthened. It will, of course, also continue to develop while taking into consideration the specific details of the situation and the specific interests of individual countries. At the same time, however, a united line will be jointly determined through the ever firmer unification of views and stances of the fraternal countries. Further, we are striving for a qualitatively higher standard of economic integration. Without this, it is impossible today to imagine the life of the countries of the socialist community. As time goes by, this integration will become even deeper, more comprehensive and more effective, and it will reliably ensure the strengthening of the economies of the member countries. Our common endeavor is oriented toward this."

It is oriented toward strengthening, reinforcing and developing the indestructible union of the countries of the socialist community.

SOVIET ENTHUSIASM FOR WORK DISCIPLINE NOTED

AU211637 [Editorial report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech for 17 August on page 6 carries a 1,400-word article by its Moscow correspondent Vladimir Divis entitled "One of the Untapped Potentials of Development; Tightening Work Discipline on the Day's Agenda." The article deals with the "extraordinarily important" recent resolution of the CPSU Central Council of Trade Unions "On Strengthening Socialist Work Discipline" and with the subsequent decree of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet trade unions on specific measures for improving work discipline.

It reviews the newly introduced Soviet provisions against uncondoned absences, drunkenness at work, repeated violations of work discipline, poor production quality, damage to machinery and equipment, job-hopping, and other related offenses; cites an undated SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA commentary stating that in various resolutions and letters to central agencies and newspapers, Soviet working people "were demanding more rigid punishment for absenteeism, late arrivals at work, and other kinds of work discipline violations;" and quotes some remarks on discipline made by Yuriy Andropov in his speech to veteran CPSU members on 15 August.

In conclusion, Divis says that the newly introduced measures have met with "broad support" in Soviet society, as all those who work honestly realize that the development of work discipline and the standard of living are closely interconnected.

PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL VISIT CONTINUES

Tribute to Unknown Soldier

LD231114 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] A delegation of the Palestine National Council, headed by its chairman Khalid al-Fahum, paid tribute to the memory of the unknown soldier today. To the tune of the "March of Fallen Revolutionaries" and with military honors, the delegation laid a wreath at his tomb in the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague. After the ceremony, the guests inspected the memorial and signed the guest book.

Meeting With Indra

LD231814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received a delegation of the Palestinian National Council, headed by its chairman, Khalid al-Fahum. During a comradely discussion, Comrade Indra concentrated on the situation in the Near East, constantly worsening because of the aggressive policy of Israel, supported by American imperialism. He also criticized the unequal peace agreement between Israel and Lebanon, which did not guarantee peace in the region at all. At the same time, he stressed the importance of the unity of Arab countries in the fight against Israeli Zionism. Comrade Indra emphasized that Czechoslovakia supported the demand that Israel leave all occupied territories and for the Palestinian people to set up their own independent state.

Khalid al-Fahum praised Soviet proposals to solve the Near East crisis and the stances outlined in the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The two officials expressed regret at the continuing war between Iran and Iraq and disagreement with the planned deployment of American missiles in Europe, which would seriously endanger peace all over the world.

CHNOUPEK MEETS TURKISH ACTING PREMIER, TURKMEN

LD232030 Prague CTK in English 1635 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Ankara -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official visit to Turkey, was received here Tuesday by acting Premier Zeyyat Baykara.

The Turkish representative stressed the interest of his country in further development of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries, mainly in the economic sphere. Bohuslav Chnoupek confirmed the interest of the Czechoslovak side in this cooperation.

Later in the day, Bohuslav Chnoupek held talks with his Turkish counterpart Ilter Turkmen. The two ministers voiced concern over the deteriorating situation in the world and emphasized that all states must strive to lower the danger of war confrontation, to strengthen peace and international security and revive detente.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed Ilter Turkmen of the conclusions of the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee held in Prague last January and of the recent meeting in Moscow, mainly in connection with the draft proposal on non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states. He also acquainted the Turkish minister with the stand of Czechoslovakia on the serious threat posed for peace and security in Europe and the world by the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The two ministers voiced conviction that the final document of the Madrid meeting will help continue the path set forth by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ilter Turkmen condemned the aggressiveness of Israel and called for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, especially for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied since 1967.

The two foreign ministers signed a program of cultural exchange between Czechoslovakia and Turkey for 1983-1985.

GREETINGS TO AFGHAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU220950 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 18 Aug (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a congratulatory telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], and to Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, on the occasion of its national day -- the 64th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence.

The telegram says, among other things, that we in the CSSR value the results being achieved by the Afghan people under the party's leadership in strengthening and defending the revolutionary accomplishments, and that we appreciate the DRA's contribution to the struggle for peace and progress in the world, and the endeavor of the Afghan Government aimed at establishing relations of trust and equal cooperation among states in the region. It also expresses the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation will continue to develop successfully and deepen in the interest of the nations of the two countries, for the benefit of the cause of peace and progress in the world. The CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people will remain even more firmly on the side of the revolutionary forces of Afghanistan, the telegram concludes.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs on the same occasion.

ATTENTION FOCUSED ON ENERGY CONSERVATION

Call for Radical Rationalization

AU231356 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let us Conserve Fuels and Energy More Radically"]

[Excerpts] Conservation -- especially of fuels and energy -- in our country is a theme that is -- so to speak -- on the daily agenda of conversations, contemplations, and discussions, be it in public or in private.

To get an idea how much work it costs us and how much it will costs us in the future to import fuels and energy is a fairly complicated matter. However, we can simplify this and make it clear by reducing the matter to financial terms. We know that in 1970 we spent Kcs3 billion for the importation of fuels and energy, and in 1995 we will need Kcs50-60 billion for this. As one can see, we will not be able to ensure the further successful development of our national economy and the life of our entire society by some sort of rampant importing of fuels and energy. On the contrary: It would be more sensible to ponder how to reach the determined objectives with less fuel and energy imports.

And here immediately the idea of increasing the domestic production of fuels comes to mind. But also, here we have reached a certain limit, which can no longer be exceeded much. Compared with 1948, we have increased the extraction of brown coal a bit more than four-fold, and bituminous coal by about 50 percent. To increase the extraction of these coals further is, for all practical reasons, difficult to realize, and in addition, doing so would also speed up the exhaustion of extractable deposits. Because of this, we also had to halt the construction of conventional thermal powerplants. It is publicly known that in the past 5-year plan the annual increment of primary energy resources amounted to 2 percent. However, this year there will be no increase. In the last 2 years of this 5-year plan the increase will depend on the success with which we put 2 new blocks in the nuclear powerplants at Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany, now under construction, into operation. In the coming years the increment of energy resources must be ensured by additional nuclear powerplants, the construction of which has begun, and by the great water project on the Danube River.

The only correct and truly realistic way of ensuring enough energy, fuels, heat, and motor fuels is to radically, consistently, and stubbornly implement the rationalization of consumption.

Fines Cited

AU231453 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[CTK/PA article: "Control Agencies 'View of the Handling of Fuels and Energy; He Who Wastes Must Pay"]

[Excerpts] Prague/Bratislava -- The handling of fuels and energy is a task that is neither new nor unrealistic. The all-social review [celospolecenska proverka] carried out last year in this important sphere of our national economy exposed more than enough untapped potential and "deaf" ["hluche"] spots, which were, and in some places still are, the cause of thoughtless waste of fuels and energy.

In the second quarter of this year, the State Energy Inspectorate of the Czech and the Slovak Socialist Republics carried out 478 checks of the handling of fuels and energy in enterprises. The staff of the two inspectorates ascertained shortcomings in 192 organizations. For serious and repeated abuses, the State Energy Inspectorate of the Czech Socialist Republic imposed 47 fines amounting to Kcs 279,000, and that of the Slovak Socialist Republic, in 10 cases, fines totaling Kcs 185,000. In addition, 32 responsible workers were fined a total of Kcs14,000.

We cannot be satisfied with the results ascertained by the staff of the State Energy Inspectorate in the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics. They affirm the enduring benevolence of individual institutions and consumers -- and that despite the considerable all-social effort to take a more marked step forward as regards handling fuels and energy. The fines imposed on enterprises and individuals might be a certain stimulus for eliminating inconsistency and irresponsibility from this sphere of our national economy, but the losses that arise and the existing untapped potential still continue to be -- from the all-social point of view -- substantially higher. Thus we can conclude that he who wastes must pay, but the desired conservation of fuels and energy in general practice sometimes gets pushed onto the sidelines. Therefore, in the coming period also all plants and enterprises will have to exert even greater efforts to implement the measures that they adopted in the course of the recent all-social review of handling fuels and energy. The sooner, the better -- because this is a permanent, and from the national economic viewpoint exceptionally important, task.

HONECKER GREETS AFGHANS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU221628 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has addressed the following telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]: It is a great pleasure for me to convey to you, to the Central Committee of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan, and to the DRA Revolutionary Council and people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 64th anniversary of achieving national independence on behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council and people.

The great achievements that the Afghan people are scoring under DRA leadership in defending the April Revolution and in implementing its objectives are eliciting great recognition and appreciation in the GDR. The successes achieved are confirming my conviction that no force whatsoever will succeed in deflecting your country from the progressive road of development embarked upon. I am certain that the Afghan people will continue to further successfully advance in building a new life and a happy future.

I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to assure you of the firm friendship and solidarity of the GDR people with the DRA people. It is with pleasure that I am able to note that the relations between our states and parties, on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, are comprehensively developing for the benefit of our peoples. It is my conviction that by further deepening and consolidating their close cooperation, the GDR and the DRA are at the same time making an effective contribution to containing the dangerous confrontational course of the most aggressive imperialist quarters and to defending world peace.

I wish you good health, creative vigor, and new successes in your responsible activity for the well-being of the Afghan people who are fraternally linked with us.

SED OFFICIALS MEET WITH VISITNG CUBANS

Felfe Receives Delegation

DW231342 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Werner Felfe, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, today explained to a study delegation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee led by Central Committee Secretary Julian Rizo Alvarez, the SED's experience with intensifying agricultural production and increasing efficiency. The progress of the 1983 harvest had confirmed that the tasks set by the party were right, he said. Julian Rizo Alvarez explained how the Cuban people under the conditions of an intensified U.S. policy of confrontation and boycotts ensure the stable supply of the population with foodstuffs.

Fischer Confers With Malmierca

LD231921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received his Cuban counterpart Isidor Malmierca, who is on a short visit to Berlin, for a friendly talk on Tuesday.

Both ministers pointed to the great significance of the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded in May 1980 for the comprehensive development of relations between the GDR and Cuba.

Oskar Fischer emphasized the GDR's solidarity and support for Cuba's peace efforts in Central America and the Caribbean. Isidor Malmierca welcomed the initiatives for the solution of the most pressing current problems as expressed in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and in the joint statement of the Moscow meeting of the highest representatives of the socialist states.

FRG DISARMAMENT EXPERT BAHR ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD231038 Hamburg DPA in German 0957 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] East Berlin, 23 Aug (DPA) -- SPD disarmament expert Egon Bahr arrived in East Berlin today. It is expected that Bahr, who earlier visited other places in the GDR, will meet with leading government representatives. Bahr, chairman of the Sub-Committee for Disarmament and Arms Control in the Bundestag, met GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker and SED politburo member Hermann Axen in East Berlin 2 years ago, at the time of the Social-Liberal Coalition, to discuss questions of arms limitation.

FRG BUSINESS OFFICIAL ON TIES WITH GDR

DW240813 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Interview with Ernst Pieper, chairman of the Salzgitter AG board of directors, by reporter Juergen Gaubitz in Berlin on 23 August -- recorded]

[Text] Ernst Pieper, chairman of the Salzgitter AG board of directors, met in Berlin today with State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers. Our reporter Juergen Gaubitz talked to the chairman of the board of directors afterwards.

[Begin recording] Gaubitz: Mr Pieper, Salzgitter AG has become one of the traditional exhibitors at the Leipzig Fair, which in a few days from now will open again. What makes Leipzig attractive to you?

Pieper: Leipzig is one of the biggest fair sites in the world. We have been maintaining close economic relations with your country for 30 years now, and an enterprise whose trade with you is so important must not miss this fair.

Gaubitz: What importance do you attach to economic and trade relations in Europe at this time?

Pieper: As you know, there are relatively complicated economic conditions at present. All of us would like somewhat better market conditions, but since the economic upswing will still be somewhat long in coming, mutual economic relations are particularly important. There can be no doubt that the goods we import from you and those you import from us help to secure jobs, and this is really very important for our national economy.

Gaubitz: What expectations do you have from the Leipzig fall fair in particular?

Pieper: We have held talks here today with State Secretary Dr Beil, and we have learned from these talks that some interesting new projects will be discussed in Leipzig. I do not believe that there will be spectacular contracts. However, I am convinced that once again we will be making some progress in our mutual interests and in mutual trade. [end recording]

FRG PAPER ON GDR CHURCHES SYNOD PREPARATION

DW231241 Bonn DIE WELT in German 23 Aug 83 p 4

[Hans-R. Karutz article]

[Excerpts] Berlin -- Preparatory to the annual synod of the "Federation of Protestant Churches in the GDR" some "peace groups" from the Thuringian, Mecklenburg, and Saxon regions have submitted letters to the church leadership. The letters describe the concern of the "GDR" Christians over the aggravated world situation and the continued militarization of public life in the "GDR," report on some individual cases, and request guidance on these developments by the churches.

Meanwhile, the "privatization" of the devotion to peace increases among the Protestant Christians in the seven regional churches of the "GDR". On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Hiroshima atomic bomb raid, several "fasting groups" gathered for the first time in East Berlin, Halle, and Teterow (Mecklenburg). Robert Havemann's widow Katja was a member of the East Berlin group that practiced "fasting for life" in the Lichtenberg Erloeser Church for 6 days.

The group later addressed a direct appeal to State Council Chairman Erich Honecker. No less unusual was the action of 57 physicians in the "GDR" who jointly authored a letter to the state-promoted committee of "Physicians of the GDR for the Prevention of Nuclear War". In this letter they demanded that in the future, popular science publications should make it clear that prevention of war alone and not civil defense protection -- as increasingly practiced by the SED in the past few years -- represents the only way to protect against nuclear weapons. It said that all international authorities are agread that effective civil defense protection against a nuclear attack is impossible. So far, however, this assessment has been "inadequately" considered in the official textbooks and instruction books and in the training materials for military physicians and in "GDR" civil defense.

The "GDR" Protestants also expect the church leadership to make a statement at the federation synod concerning a number of events that led to friction between the Church and the state in the past few months.

These include the arrest of a youth deacon in Halle who was charged with having helped five "GDR" citizens who wanted to leave the country. The Church had expressly promised him support, as was stated by the deputy chairman of the church federation, East Berlin Consistory President Manfred Stolpe, at the Dresden church convention in reply to questions posed by young people.

It was Stolpe, too, who dealt with one of the dominant topics of the "GDR" youth at the Dresden church convention and termed the objection to armed service a "justified peace testimonial by the Christians."

GRAIN PLAN FULFILLED 18 AUG; NEW TASKS NOTED

AU221647 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20/21 Aug 83 p 1

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "According to a report issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and the Food Industry, the state plan for grain was fulfilled on Thursday. The cooperative farmers and agricultural workers have made great achievements despite the humid spring and the present drought."

The great commitment of the cooperative farmers and the active cooperation of the village populace and of all the organizations and industrial branches deserve gratitude and recognition.

"The cooperative farmers are now focusing all their efforts on collecting straw quickly, in good quality and with minimum losses, as well as on additionally sowing intermediate crops and on collecting potatoes, fodder crops, vegetables and fruit. At the same time, winter crops will be sown in the coming few weeks." Coping with all these tasks now constitutes agriculture's major contribution to a further increase in the performance of our national economy.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ETHIOPIA -- On Saturday Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, general secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and deputy chairman of the Ethiopian Council of Ministers, received Hans Jagenow, GDR ambassador to socialist Ethiopia, for the presentation of his credentials. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING IRAQI ENVOY -- On Monday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Uthman Khalid Faraj ar-Rawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq, for a farewell visit. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

JOURNALISTS COOPERATION WITH KUWAIT -- The GDR Journalists' Association (VDJ) and the association of Journalists of Kuwait have concluded an agreement on cooperation for the years 1983-87 in Berlin on Wednesday. The agreement was signed by Kurt Vogel, secretary of the VDJ central executive, and by (Yousif S. Alyan), president of the Kuwait journalists association and chief editor of the KUWAIT TIMES. On the same day Gerd Koenig, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received the guest from Kuwait for friendly talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Aug 83 p 6 AU]

SOLIDARITY CALLS STRIKE; WORK REPORTED 'NORMAL'

Solidarity Strike Call

NC231348 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 23 (AFP) -- The underground Solidarity committee today urged workers to organize nation-wide sporadic strikes until August 31 following the refusal of the government to negotiate with Lech Walesa and his advisers.

The committee stressed that its call today was "dictated by the refusal of the government to start negotiations." Mr. Walesa's ultimatum for talks expired yesterday.

In the Gdansk region, birthplace of the banned Solidarity movement, the committee called for workers to engage in factory slowdowns until September 15, the date special security measures for the Baltic coast region are due to expire.

It appealed to workers throughout the country to organize similar actions until August 31, anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk accords which authorized formation of the Solidarity trade union.

Workers were told they should choose appropriate methods in their slowdowns in order to escape administrative sanctions.

It blamed the regime for rejecting offers made in a spirit of national reconciliation and said the special security measures applied to Gdansk were reminiscent of the Nazi occupation.

The committee also called on workers to heed the call of the Provisional Coordinating Committee (TKK), Solidarity's underground national leadership, for an August 31 boycott of public transport and the press.

Solidarity Broadcast in Gdansk

NC232055 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 23 (AFP) -- A pirate broadcast by radio Solidarity here tonight called on the people of Gdansk to take part in demonstrations organised by the banned Solidarity union on August 31, the third anniversary of the Gdansk accords.

The broadcast was only audible in the centre of the town and was drowned out by loud pop music after about a minute and a half.

'Normal' Work Reported

LD231624 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Excerpts] According to reports sent in by PAP correspondents, normal intensive work is going on in Poland. The Lodz factory (Uniontext) in Lodz will produce today 240,000 bolts of cotton cloth.

A high pace of work is maintained in the Polish ports. In the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard work is going on the slipways on the assembly of seven ships and there are 11 ships in the water undergoing fitting work.

Rakowski May Visit Shipyards

NC231622 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 23 (AFP) -- The Lenin Shipyard Solidarity Committee today called on workers here and throughout Poland to begin a series of factory slowdowns following the refusal of the government to reopen negotiations with the banned union.

At the same time government spokesman Jerzy Urban arrived at the Lenin shipyards, birthplace of Solidarity, for consulations with the shipyard management and communist party committee, the government press bureau in Warsaw said.

Mr. Urban's task was to prepare for a visit here this week by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, one of Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski's closest associates. The press bureau said Mr. Rakowski's visit, first announced for Friday, might begin tomorrow.

Walesa Will Not Meet Rakowski

NC221514 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 22 (AFP) -- Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski is to visit the Gdansk naval shipyards Friday, an informed source said today, but Lech Walesa, leader of the banned union Solidarity, has already said he will not meet him.

"I will not talk with Rakowski because he has insulted me. I will not talk with him, whether or not I am invited to," Mr Walesa said.

No further details of Mr Rakowski's visit were available, but he acted as negotiator for the government in dealings with Solidarity at the time of the Gdansk Accords three years ago.

Meanwhile, tension continues to mount between Solidarity and the authorities as the August 31 third anniversary of the signing of the accords approaches.

A thousand workers from the Gdansk Lenin naval shipyards demonstrated at the memorial monument to those killed in the 1970 workers' rebellion as they left the yard at lunchtime today, eyewitnesses said.

The demonstrators sang "God give us a free Poland", the hymn adopted by Solidarity, then raised their arms in a "V" for victory sign. No violence was reported.

Mr Walesa did not appear at the main entrance, where workers had expected him to lead the demonstration, and took no part in the spontaneous gathering that followed.

He Walesa told journalists as he left by a different gate:

"We arranged this pretence because this demonstration could have cost the union dear, as its best militants could have been arrested."

Inside the shipyard, a protest go-slow had been in operation for more than a week, Mr Walesa said.

"The go-slow started on August 13, and we were on a go-slow again today," he said.

Bejger Meets Shipyard Workers

LD240934 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the voivodship party echelon in Gdansk, has met the workforce of the Lenin Shipyard at their working positions. In the hull section, and alongside a vessel being prepared for a Soviet shipowner, they discussed, among other things, the state of completion of production tasks and social and welfare issues among the workforce.

Anti-Slowdown Views Cited

LD231912 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Excerpts] We are at the Krakow factory of Cables and Cable Equipment. Apart from export orders to Iran, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Czechoslovakia, the work force's main task at present is to produce more than 1,000 km of electrical and traffic control cables for new investment projects.

[Begin recording] [unidentified speaker] We have many orders from abroad. Raw and other materials as well as other components are supplied regularly. We have plenty of them. If necessary we work overtime.

[Unidentified interviewer] Because you have so many orders?

[Speaker] Yes, we have many orders, from home and abroad. I am very surprised that somebody can talk about going slow, slowing down the speed of production during this period now when things somehow, are getting better, both in our factory and in Poland. There are really good, very good results in individual departments and in the factory as a whole. However, we know that it is necessary to work to achieve these results. Simply stated, one has to work for them, in daily toil, persistently, day after day, hour after hour. One has to work all the time. It is in the interest of the public to work that hard. This is the only way out of these difficulties. In other words, in order to live one must work. This is what we believe in, here in this factory. [end recording]

Reaction to Appeal Assessed

LD231824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Lech Walesa's appeal to slow down the rate of work, extensively disseminated by propaganda centers hostile to Poland, has met with the reaction that it deserves on the part of workers, attesting to a lack of responsibility the sole consequence of which can only be to turn Poland back to the worst months of the crisis, to the period of chaos and strike anarchy, idle industrial plants and empty shops.

In the statement that workers made to correspondents of PAP it was emphasized repeatedly that only honest work could ensure better living conditions. We have attained calm, it was stated, and we must maintain it, so as to live better. Destruction of what we have rebuilt with such difficulties runs counter to the interests of the whole society and nation.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL HARDEK REQUESTS AMNESTY

LD231837 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] The numbers of people wishing to avail themselves of the amnesty continues to increase. Up to today 108 people have made a decision to do it. Among those who are coming out there are also those who had leading functions in various conspiratorial structures. One of them is undoubtedly the wanted member of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK) of NSZZ Solidarity, Wladyslaw Hardek. He was one of the signatories of statements and other TKK documents which were circulated in Poland and abroad. Wladyslaw Hardek has now decided to appear in public, in front of the television cameras.

[Hardek] My name is Wladyslaw Hardek. During the legal activities of Solidarity I was the chairman of the workers' commission of metallurgical workers at the Lenin steelworks in Krakow. I was also active as a leader in Malopolska region. During the general congress of the delegates of the region in June 1981 I received the second largest number of votes of the electorate.

During the declaration of the martial law I took part in the strike in the Lenin steelworks from 13 to 16 December 1981. After the strike ended I began my activity in the underground union structures. I was leader of the regional executive commission in Malopolska region and I was also a member of the conspiratorial national structure, i.e., the Provisional Coordinating Commission of NSZZ Solidarity. On behalf of these two structures I signed statements, resolutions and appeals.

This is how it was until yesterday. As of 22 August 1983 I decided to cease further activity in the conspiratorial structures and, taking advantage of the amnesty law, I decided to cease conspiratorial activity and to come out. I do not hide the fact that this final decision was a difficult one, but also it was a deeply thought through decision. Remaining in the present set-up increases moral, social and economic losses. The decision was also influenced by the coming out of other people from the conspiratorial circles, including people from Krakow region.

Watching developments in Poland I reached the conclusion that our course, which we initially considered the correct one, brings harm. Actions of protest make coworkers quarrel, lead to unnecessary divisions in the communities, disturb the peace in cities and cause great material and moral losses. They infect in particular those who are young, impetuous and inexperienced. Because of this I believe that further conspiratorial activity is not (?recommended). The community and the country needs normalization and calm. One should not increase the dimensions of the crisis. Guided by this, I have appeared in front of you on my own free will in order to present my views and my decision, and at the same time to appeal to members of TKK and all those who are still in hiding: Reconsider whether your further actions are justified, reflect and do not allow yourselves to get carried away. To all those who often, in good faith, followed the voice and instructions of the conspiracy and, in particular the workforce of the Lenin steelworks, so dear to me, think once again about your intentions: If because of them even one person is harmed, then desist.

[Announcer] The voivodship office of internal affairs in Krakow has applied to the military garrison prosecutor in Krakow to apply the law of amnesty to Wladyslaw Hardek.

FORMER VOIVODA WEIGHS 1980 GDANSK EVENTS, OUTCOME

AU231336 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Jerzy Kolodziejski, professor in the Architecture Department of Gdansk Polytechnic and Gdansk voivoda between February 1979 and January 1982, to Krzysztof Grabowski: "Things Began To Move in Gdansk on 14 August" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Grabowski] Professor, from what you have said so far about the power apparatus' activities and strategy to solve the conflict it appears that from the very beginning this apparatus was for talks and accord with the strikers in Gdansk. The only differences concerned the persons who were to talk and the time of the talks. Were there really no other differences and views?

[Kolodziejski] It is true that I have discussed various alternatives to the original negotiating position, which prevailed in the end. I must stress that [Deputy Premier] Jagielski was for this original position from the very beginning. He played a very important role in presenting a true picture of the Gdansk situation to the authorities in Warsaw. There were other concepts for negotiations. There were dramatic disputes within the crisis staff in Gdansk because of the differences in views. This staff was made up of representatives of the central and voivodship authorities. They were all aware that the stakes in this game were extremely high.

[Grabowski] Was it at all possible to crush the strike by force?

[Kolodziejski] Certainly, the only thing was: at what price? Today those who wanted to do this are saying that they were for crushing opposition by force from the very beginning. However, in the summer of 1980 such a measure was tantamount to repeating the situation of December 1970 on perhaps a larger scale. The opponents were hiding behind the workers, and to get at them you had to strike at the workers first. Such was the political and social as well as operational truth. Fortunately, no force was used.

[Grabowski] What you have just said makes it possible to understand why [then PZPR first secretary] Stanislaw Kania and other politicians, who had joined the new leadership after the sixth party plenum, so often stressed that preventing bloodshed in August was an enormous success. What seemed so obvious was not at all obvious. Was the August accord in Gdansk a historic error or a historic opportunity we were unable to exploit?

[Kolodziejski] It was most certainly a historic opportunity. To justify this view it is necessary to keep in mind other alternatives. One was to crush the strike by force, which involved supreme risks, and another was to temporarily relax the conflict, which would have no doubt exploded with an even greater momentum soon after. But the original solution -- an accord -- offered us a chance of an overall settlement of the conflict and of a change in the style and methods of power in Poland. The sixth party plenum gave us hopes for such a change.

[Grabowski] Was it possible to negotiate a more advantageous accord than was actually negotiated?

[Kolodziejski] Some people say that the negotiators did not negotiate long enough, that they made many concessions, and that they failed to be tougher with the strikers. Today some people have forgotten that at the end of August 1980 Poland was threatened by a general strike. It was Poland that was so threatened and not just one or two voivodships! Every hour counted at that time, and if we had failed to sign the accord in the form that was possible to rapidly agree on, then the wave of strikes would probably have engulfed all Poland. I say this with every conviction.

It is better not to prognosticate on what would have happened in such an event. Most probably such a situation would trigger confrontation. Let those who blame us negotiators and the central authorities, whose directives we implemented, adjudge what the best solution was.

[Grabowski] When did you make a mistake? Why was it necessary for us to experience the events between August 1980 and December 1981?

[Kolodziejski] It is most difficult to answer this question briefly, but it is worth attempting it. I think that the Gdansk accord itself did not carry any seeds of defeat, especially in its political part. If such seeds were present in any of its parts, then it was the economic part because, unfortunately, the hopes that the results of the accord would be compensated for by increased labor productivity did not come true. However, we must also take into account the fact that Solidarity extorted from the government the economic decisions that greatly exceeded the framework of the accord. This means that it was not the accord that was responsible for the defeat of the post-August political line. We should look for the reasons for this defeat in the errors made by Solidarity and by the power apparatus at various levels. As for this apparatus, it was not ready as a whole -- psychologically and politically -- to implement the accord at the central, regional, and local levels. After all, in such a case the good will of the people who form the narrow political leadership of the state is not enough. Some people from the power apparatus were at that time convinced that it was possible to break such accords with impunity. After all, Gierek also had a gentleman's agreement with the people. We all remember the slogan "We Will Help You." Only a few people bore the political responsibility for breaking that earlier agreement. That is why in 1980 the people in question were convinced that it would be possible for them to implement the Gdansk accord "as far as we can," as they would say euphemistically and self-complacently. After all, what we had to go through in Gdansk was an unknown experience to the rest of the people. Few members of the power apparatus at the time really knew how acute the conflict and how complicated the situation were. I am sure that there was no one he would have been able to violently shake up and discipline the overheavy bureaucratic structure of the power apparatus.

[Grabowski] Objectively speaking, this was not at all easy.

[Kolodziejski] Certainly. Still, it was necessary to let the people know about the situation. However, the country's leadership continued to struggle with this problem alone. In addition, many members of the power apparatus were not interested in implementing the accord with workers. On the contrary! The opposition and extreme groups of Solidarity took keen advantage of the fact that this truth was kept secret. They accused the government and the party leadership of sabotaging the accord.

[Grabowski] General Jaruzelski tried to change this situation.

[Kolodziejski] Yes, but many events did occur to undermine the credibility of the power apparatus in the eyes of the people and the credibility of Solidarity in the eyes of the power apparatus. In addition, General Jaruzelski's new government was unable to focus its attention on programmatic issues. It has to troubleshoot the centers of continual conflicts. This is where we encounter another factor that was instrumental in the development of events. The conflicts between Solidarity and the power apparatus became increasingly frequent and acute. The Bydgoszcz conflict was a typical climax to these conflicts. If an accord had not been signed at that time, a general strike could have been unleashed countrywide. The interests and security of the state would have called for martial law at that time, that is, almost 6 months before martial law was actually proclaimed.

[Grabowski] You have listed the errors committed by the power apparatus. What were the errors of the other side?

[Kolodziejski] First, the other side became drunk with democracy. Before August 1980 various demands and appeals -- if they were made at all -- to respect the interests of the people were as a rule ignored. Suddenly a situation developed in which this could be done. An elemental drive toward democratization, which was drifting dangerously toward anarchy, was a natural reaction to the centralism and window-dressing of sociopolitical life in the previous period. This spontaneous movement struck into a very weak organization of Solidarity. This is not a lapse of the tongue. Solidarity was a great force, but its organizational structure was very weak. The only thing Solidarity was able to do rapidly and effectively was to organize strikes and protests, but it was unable to constructively fulfill the enormous numbers of demands and hopes addressed to it. Because a majority of just such attitudes did not develop within Solidarity, it was unable to master itself.

I remember how we argued with Solidarity activists that they should come to their senses and isolate the extreme forces, because we thought that Solidarity itself — its extreme activists in the National Commission -- was the greatest danger to Solidarity. We had countless arguments of that kind! At times they were ineffective and at times effective, that is, when our opposite numbers accepted our arguments. They were always ineffective in that these opposite numbers did little to change their subsequent activities. Finally, during the last overnight talk with Walesa — this was after Radom -- we had to tell him: You have lost. They lost because they failed to understand the crux of the political situation in Poland.

[Grabowski] You have spoken about extreme activists of Solidarity, but there was behind them a real political opposition, which was most often hiding behind these extreme activists. The more August 1980 receded, the more obvious the personal link between these two groups became.

[Kolodziejski] As I have said, this was Solidarity's error, because the opposition had its own political aims and, if we carefully analyze its activities, we will conclude that a power takeover was its main goal, probably in line with the principle that power is the goal of power. I cannot see any other feasible goals. It is certain that the opposition did not have in mind the good of Poland, the people, and the workers class.

[Grabowski] But professor, the opposition was not, after all, composed of political ignoramuses, and anyone who is not politically ignorant must know that it was and is impossible for the opposition to take power.

[Kolodziejski] I think that the development of the situation in Poland made the opposition believe that the impossible was, after all, possible. I have talked with many of these people. They were very well acquainted with the world situation, they had an excellent knowledge of various political and philosophic theories as well as Marxism, but they made the mistake of believing their own lies. These were intended for others to swallow. They were also guilty of the sins of megalomania, euphoria, a wrong assessment of the structure of the state's political forces, underestimating the strength of the armed forces, and a disbelief in the possibility of using internal forces effectively. When we told them this could be done, they always replied that these were only threats. In addition to the atmosphere in which the opposition was working, there was also the support they received from important political forces in the West. All this made them very sure of themselves! I watched these people from August [1980] to December [1981], and saw how they changed. Before December they were different people, they had already become people with power, who thought that all they then had to do was to take power officially. I also felt this in the contacts I had with them, and often heard words like the following: "Well, you are still in power, we still have to reckon with you!" What they meant to say was "But not much longer."

[Grabowski] You have summed up the mistakes which drew Poland onto the road which led from August to December.

[Kolodziejski] I have also tried to point out certain things which forced us on to this road of action.

[Grabowski] This is what I was getting at. Was December inevitable after August? Did we have to take this path?

[Kolodziejski] I am sure that we did not. The trends that I mentioned did not necessarily have to influence the development of the situation. I believe that it was only from the beginning of a certain phase in these events that martial law could perhaps have become inevitable. I say "perhaps" because I do not know all the facts. But the events prior to 13 December, like the meeting of the National Commission in Gdansk and Radom, indicated that it was unavoidable. After Radom, it was obvious that it would only be a matter of days.

[Grabowski] And so, the imposition of martial law did not shock you. How did you find out about it?

[Kolodziejski] On the night of 12-13 December I stayed up very late, as I was waiting for the results of the meeting of the National Commission at the Gdansk shipyards. In the end, I had to take some powerful sleeping tablets as I intended to go to work on Sunday morning. The tablet I took started to take effect just as the militia arrived and woke me to tell me that martial law had been announced. I was not surprised.

[Grabowski] Professor, martial law has come to an end. What is now the most important issue?

[Kolodziejski] One of the several very important issues, it seems to me, is that the party should regain its credibility among the people. This requires, in my opinion, a discerning view of the ways in which power is wielded. What is at stake is not revisionist heresy, or an attempt to review Marxism, but that while professing the principles of Marxism we should find such political precepts that will allow us to solve the problems of the present and the past.

The second issue is the fact that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is currently an institutional expression of national accord. So, in order for the task of this movement to be successful, the movement must above all be a genuine expression of social opinion. This means that it must, among other things, identify with the main idea of the Gdansk Accords. In the system of people's power, PRON should be an "early warning" factor which discovers anything that is at odds with social interests in order to solve such discrepancies in time and prevent them from leading to a crisis situation. PRON's activities should in this case be assisted, and here is the next condition: it should be helped by the trade union movement which is being revived and which must be ensured the possibility of being independent in its work.

Nor must we forget about the exceptionally important task of developing the people's capabilities for self-government, both in enterprises and in the regions. In Poland this problem is approached with obvious mistrust. We have not managed to allay the fears people have about forming regional self-government bodies. These fears stem from the fact that a real regional self-governing body would would have to be based on the revised electoral law and would have to identify local and regional interests which differ from nationwide interests.

[Grabowski] When will the Polish crisis end?

[Kolodziejski] That depends on what you understand by the end of the crisis. If we say this is a return to the level the economy was at in 1979, then this may happen in 1985 or in 1987. But this is a deceptive criterion to use, because we will then make this return at the cost of a long-term reduction in the level of investment. And when, in a few years' time, we reach the level the economy was at during the late seventies, then we will be standing at the threshold of the development gap which is a result of the many disproportions in technical and social infrastructure. We will then be in danger of a long-term period of stagnation, and perhaps even extreme stagnation. I am not making predictions like a fortune teller, but I am drawing conclusions from the government's concept of the country's development until 1990. After all, after 1985 we will have to make extremely capital-intensive investments in the field of environmental protection, in the water economy, energy, the communal economy, and agriculture. These will be huge investments of structural significance and ones which are not being implemented at present because we lack funds.

But what is most important is the fact that while we are struggling to reach the level which we once achieved, the world is forging ahead. And this is not only progress which is based on quantity, but it is one which is above all based on quality. The technological gap between Poland's economy and that of the world level of economy is increasing, as I have just said. In order to overcome this, we must precisely make structural changes in the economy, which must be adapted to the level of the world economy and to our own potential in funds and raw materials and so forth. Readjusting the economy in such a way is a long-term and capital-intensive process. But it is an essential measure, and only when it is a success will we be able to say, in my opinion, that we have overcome the crisis. But the time span that awaits us before we reach such a conclusion is considerably longer than 4 to 5 years.

[Grabowski] Do you believe we will be able to overcome this crisis?

[Kolodziejski] This is not a question of belief. We do not have a choice, we simply have to achieve this. But in order to win, one has to fight.

PLANS TO MAKE WALESA U.S. CITIZEN SCORNED

AU191438 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Aug 83 p 5

[Colonel W. Zielinski commentary: "Publicity for Candidates for the Post of Senator"]

[Text] In the twenties, a certain not quite mentally stable Frenchwoman who wanted her name to appear in the newspapers jumped off the Eiffel Tower. One has to admit that she succeeded. Her jump and the fact that the story was written about in the Paris newspapers were successful, except that the story only appeared in secondary papers.

It emerges from information broadcast by the "Voice of America" that right now a certain representative from the State of Illinois also wants to find himself on the front page of American papers. However, we know that it is an American who is involved here, a practical person with a head for business, not some impassioned Frenchwoman. That is why the American is not only interested in seeing his name in the papers while riding in the subway or in a car, but also while sitting comfortably in his armchair. And we know that in order to be elected senator, one has to organize suitable publicity around one's name, and this costs money.

However, Representative Corcoran is obviously not a man of financial means, or he is quite simply a miser, for he has decided to give himself the required publicity at a low cost. He therefore thought for a long time about how to do this, not spending a single cent.

His wife tried suggesting something: "Try to make yourself stand out by proposing to give someone honorary citizenship of the United States. But to whom? It would be very difficult to select a Chinese. There are over a billion of them, and in addition there are two Chinese nations plus a small colony. A Negro from Africa is out of the question. They do not like Blacks in America. You would lose. A frenchman? These in turn do not like the Americans in spite of everything. A Frenchman would be offended and would would not accept." And it was then that an excellent idea came. "It would be best to choose a Pole! But whom? Chairman Mazewski [unidentified] already has citizenship, and not honorary citizentship. Some others cannot be given citizenship because they insist they are world citizens, and therefore American citizenship would be restrictive and, for example, Prof Kolakowski [former party ideologist who is now at Cambridge, England] and Bauman [a Solidarity activist] might protest to the Senate. Former Ambassador Rurarz is dangerous. Once again he will act foolishly, wandering from the White House to Congress and the CIA headquarters with a lighted candle. "I have it," the future senator's wife shouted, "Lech Walesa!"

The aspiring senator did not even thank his wife, but grabbed the telephone (which has a long cable, since these goods are not under ration in the United States) and dialed the number of "Voice of America."

Thus it was that at the beginning of August, Elzbieta Luty interviewed Representative Corcoran. It is worth getting acquainted with part of this interview in order to perceive Corcoran's intentions.

"...the draft arose after several talks I had with Americans of Polish descent in Chicago... We wanted to demonstrate the support of the American Government and of Americans for Solidarity..."

Unfortunately, although Corcoran had access to Poles who had identified themselves with Solidarity before arriving in the United States, Corcoran did not turn to any of them. To justify his conduct, however, one must add that it is difficult to meet them. After all, a representative cannot visit taverns and ask questions of dishwashers, or seek out "sack makers" in slums, or interview nurses in hospitals. Althouth many of them used to be doctors, engineers, or artists, their bosses [bossowie] do not know this. They might think that the aspiring senator is building up his popularity and seeking support among the dregs of society. And this smells like something red, which is particularly dangerous in the United States.

The representative continues: "...giving Lech Walesa, the symbol of Solidarity in the eyes of the Americans, honorary citizenship of the United States -- is a great distinction, for we value American citizenship very highly."

I hasten to remind the representative that some Americans have had a very different view, including a large number of aspiring soldiers who were meant to be sent to Vietnam to murder the citizens of that country. Right now, those Americans who are protesting against nuclear armaments and in general against President Reagan's military policy are not too proud of their citizenship either.

But let us return to Corcoran's statements: "...last June, Lech Walesa was invited to Harvard University to receive a diploma, but doubts arose whether the Polish Government would let him return to Poland... I would have to consider this when eventually inviting Lech Walesa to Washington..."

As some people say: "The chickens are being counted before they are hatched." It is the same with this citizenship: It has not yet "hatched," yet already the representative is worrying whether Walesa will be able to receive it in person. Corcoran has probably never been seriously interested in Walesa.

If he was, he would know that the only reason why Walesa did not go to Harvard was, as Walesa himself said, that he would be more needed in Poland because of the Pope's visit.

Best of all, and even excellent, is the report of this interview made by a "Voice of America" representative. It is a report in the best style of advertising as used in American mass media:

"The U.S. Congress has commenced its summer recess and the draft law cannot be discussed until the fall. Representative Corcoran also told us that he intends to run for senator from Illinois next year."

Several months ago, we wrote how a certain "person with a head for business" in the United States used the name "Solidarity" as an advertising label fot the vodka he was producing.

Now, the representative for the State of Illinois has used Lech Walesa's name as an advertisement meant to guarantee him a senatorial seat.

Congratulations! Only, to whom?

VATICAN RADIO REPORTS CARDINAL GLEMP ILL

LD231458 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Czestochowa -- On the eve of the celebrations of the Holy Virgin of Jasna Gora, on 25 August, a plenary conference of the Episcopate of Poland will take place in Czestochowa under the chairmanship of Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, metropolitan of Krakow, in place of Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, who is ill.

DAILY VIEWS DISSOLUTION OF WRITERS UNION

AU221321 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20/21 Aug 83 p 2

[Article signed 'CK': "Polish Writers' Union -- A Decision and a New Opening"]

[Excerpts] On 19 August, the mayor of Warsaw decided to dissolve the Polish Writers' Union [ZLP] on the basis of the law on associations.

Discussions, talks, and attempts to reach an intelligent compromise had been conducted by the authorities with patience and understanding for over 20 months. The final step was made only when it turned out that most of the members of the ZLP's board were firmly rejecting all the conciliatory proposals on the basis of which normal activity by the writers' union could be restored.

This decision, which was in effect forced on us, was made not only against the intentions of the authorities, but against the intentions and expectations of most writers. For the writers' community had spoken out in favor of preserving the ZLP and restoring its principles of functioning, the respect for which had ensured a harmonious functioning by this organization for many years. Let us recall these principles, whose avid spokesman and implementer was Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, the union's chairman of many years' standing, concerning the very nature of the writers' union. The union was meant to be always open to creative people of various ideological-artistic ways of thinking, and it was to be led by a coalition.

At the ZLP's 21st congress in December 1980, the above principles were violated and authority was assumed inside the union by groups firmly against the state's socialist system.

The simple consequence of this was that the organization's structures and authority were used for purposes not only against the PPR Constitution, but against the very statute of the ZLP. This in turn made it impossible for the ZLP authorities to cooperate with the state political authorities in solving important problems concerning literary life and concerning writers themselves, and also led to a deep split in the ranks of the writers. A sizeable faction of ZLP members comprises writers who are ideologically involved with the political and social leftwing and who could not accept the situation that had arisen.

That is why in February this year the National Conference of Writers-PZPR Members was organized, the aim of which was supposed to be to find a way out of the crisis and work out proposals which could lead to renewed activity by the organization.

Unfortunately, the ZLP Main Board adopted a hostile attitude toward these proposals. Since the ZLP's suspension, the state political authorities have held many talks with representatives of the union's leadership. These talks were governed by the principles of open cultural policy which had been accepted at the Ninth Extraordinary Party Congress and supported by writers belonging to other political forces which profess our country's socialist order. The talks were honest and open, and were widely covered by the press.

Despite the authorities' readiness to accept far-reaching compromise solutions, the efforts which lasted many months achieved no results. Seeking all possible ways of reaching an agreement, the authorities agreed, at the request of the suspended ZLP's Main Board, to take part in a plenary meeting by the Main Board on 15 June, which was meant to be devoted to ways of including the union in the renewal work.

However, the members of the ZLP's Main Board Presidium, obviously wishing to sharpen the situation, decided to withdraw their own proposal at the last moment, and the meeting never took place under the pretext of violations to the statute.

Despite the lack of progress and even despite the unconcealed desire to ruin the climate surrounding the talks, the authorities let themselves be guided by the interests of broad sections of writers and decided in June of this year to postpone a final decision concerning the ZLP for a further 2 months. They believed that the extra time and the development of the situation in the country would promote a better understanding of mutual interests and would make it easier to make the necessary decisions. But this time, the ZLP leadership during succeeding talks made stubborn demands to unconditionally renew the ZLP's activity in a way which suited the national opposition and its foreign sponsors. Writers-politicians appeared in the ranks of the ZLP who were ready to use this respected organization's membership card as an "iron letter," a guarantee of immunity to punishment while being involved in antisocialist opposition. Some of the ZLP leadership, including Jan Jozef Szczepanski, Andrzej Braun, Leszek Prorok, Tadeusz Drewnowski, Marian Grzeszczak, Andrzej Kijowski, and Andrzej Szczypiorski, wasted the chance to organize a ZLP congress for the not too distant future, which would have made it possible to speak to the entire writers' community about the future of the union. In a situation like this, further talks no longer had any prospects, and at the same time signs were increasing showing that most writers were criticizing the way in which the ZLP authorities had behaved and were expecting the state to undertake remedial measures.

The difficult decision that has been made is at the same time opening a new, important stage in the literary life of Poland today. This stage consists of necessary state intervention on the basis of existing legal regulations, for the purpose of creating the right conditions to restore to the ZLP the principles of Iwaszkiewicz, by which the union had been guided throughout greatest literary era of People's Poland and which were brutally cancelled out at the 21st ZLP Congress.

Hope is being raised by the growing feeling inside the literary community that the fate of Polish literature and the interests of national culture are supreme values, that the writers' own organization may be rebuilt on the basis of cooperation between an independent and self-governing writers' union and the socialist state, and that writers themselves can find the best way to break the crisis inside the community and guarantee the permanence of the best traditions of Polish literary life.

U.S. SANCTIONS SAID TO CAUSE HARM TO EXPORTS

LD231918 Warsaw PAP in English 1620 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 23 Aug -- U.S. imposed restrictions, the suspension of the most favoured nation (MFN) trade status in particular, caused substantial losses in Poland's exports of engineering industry products.

Last year, following the restrictions, Poland lost about 8 million dollars, this year the losses have amounted to 1.3 million dollars. As a result, Polish exporters were forced to seek new markets that in turn involved considerable extra costs. In the face of dropping exports to the U.S. a considerable number of machine tools and equipment had to be sold to new markets that meant again the growing costs connected with the adaptation of machine tools to new technological demands.

The restrictions also resulted in losses recorded by distributors of Polish machines in the U.S. as regards components that could be no longer sold.

The suspension of the MFN trade status resulted in the 10 to 20 per cent growth of tariffs for machine tools and 25 per cent growth for tools. Thus, in order to preserve the U.S. market Poland has to reduce prices for its new deliveries that makes exports less profitable.

DAILY COMMENTS ON ANDROPOV 15 AUG SPEECH

AU231106 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 Aug 83 p 5

[Krzysztof Koprowski commentary; "A New Stage"]

[Text] "A new stage in the economic development" of the Soviet Union is what Yuriy Andropov called the latest series of decisions made by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the government in his Monday speech.

This was also spoken about during a press conference in Moscow on Wednesday by Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov, who is at the same time chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee.

The law on workers' collectives and on increasing their role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations ought to be regarded as one of the most important of the above decisions. This Supreme Soviet document is creating the right conditions for increasing the activity of production brigades, widening their powers, and increasing their independence. These brigades are at the same time assuming greater responsibility toward their workplace and toward the community.

This law is part of the wider process of setting the Soviet economy in order and improving it on all levels. Improving the system of planning and management, increasing work discipline, and raising productivity with a simultaneous concern for the quality of products and for savings in materials -- these are the basic tasks.

They are imperative in order to preserve the continuity of Soviet economic development, it is stressed in the USSR. Increased production possibilities and the ever greater needs of the community demand them.

With its powerful production potential and numerous, highly qualified cadres, the Soviet economy is still not achieving the results that would satisfy both the authorities and the community. "In particular, we cannot be satisfied by the rate at which the economy is being set on the road to intensive development," Yuriy Andropov said at a meeting with party veterans. "Now we must make good the neglect. This demands, above all, changes in planning, in management, and in the economic mechanism. We are obliged to make these changes in order to commence the new 5-year plan fully prepared."

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD232328 Warsaw PAP in English 2245 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 23 Aug -- Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Poland today for an official visit at the invitation of member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Poland's foreign minister, Stefan Olszowski.

At Warsaw Airport, bedecked with Polish and Cuban flags, the Cuban guest and members of his party were welcomed by Minister Stefan Olszowski and a group of officials representing the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present were the Cuban ambassador to Poland, Quinton Pino Machado, and Poland's ambassador to Cuba, Stanislaw Jarzabek.

Cordiality and a desire to continue an all-round development are characteristic of the Polish-Cuban relations. This is (?attested) to by numerous personal contacts at various levels, [words indistinct] by representatives of (?political, social) and economic circles of the two countries.

The present visit to Poland by Cuba's foreign minister is a return-visit coming after the one paid by Poland's minister of foreign affairs to Cuba two years ago.

Lately, four Polish vice-premiers paid visits to Cuba, where they discussed economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation and took decisions concerning its further development.

[words indistinct] discussed at the plenary talks to [words indistinct] during the present visit. The visit's itinerary envisages also the Cuban foreign minister's meeting with representatives of the highest party and government officials in Poland.

Apart from Warsaw, the minister will also visit Krakow.

FRENCH NATIONAL EXPELLED FOR SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY

LD231808 Warsaw PAP in English 1442 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw 23 Aug -- The security service of the Voivodship Office for Internal Affairs (WUSW) in Katowice apprehended a French citizen, I.Z., in Bytom on August 19, a spokesman for the WUSW office told PAP today.

The security officers found secret compartments in her tourist belongings, containing materials and instructions for the organization of nationalist activity in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Poland.

The French citizen, acting on the order of the Bandera-led Ukrainian nationalist organization which is in the service of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) and other special services of the Western states, was trying to smuggle those materials into the USSR through Soviet citizens.

The above mentioned French citizen was expelled from the Polish People's Republic in an administrative procedure.

MEETING WITH SOVIET NAVAL DELEGATION HELD

LD240933 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] A meeting was held yesterday at the naval headquarters with a delegation from the fraternal navy of the Soviet Union. This is a further visit due to last several days which will help the exchange of views, the enrichment of experiences, and mutual aid in carrying out party and political work in the navy in contemporary conditions, in which the threat of war is growing.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WORKERS -- A group of 250 Komsomol members who had worked at construction sites in Warsaw and Gdansk Voivodship for 2 weeks left for home on 14 August. The Soviet guests stayed in our country at the invitation of the socialist unions of the Polish youth and helped to build the Warsaw subway, the Kaweczyn power station, the water dam in Zeran, and the first Polish nuclear power station. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Aug 83 p 2 AU]

DEBT RESCHEDULING -- On 18 August, the third day of their negotiations in Vienna, representatives of Western creditor banks and of the Polish Handlowy Foreign Trade Bank reached agreement on rescheduling Polish debts due this year totaling $2.6 billion. This was stated in an official communique which did not contain any details of the agreement, however. Polish debts to Austria total 31 billion schillings, including 24.5 billion schillings of state-guaranteed loans and 6.5 billion schillings bank loans. [Summary] [Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 19 Aug 83 p 9 AU] Some points are still subject to further negotiations. The Western banks had proposed repayment of 95 percent of the loan due for repayment this year over a period of 10 years with repayments beginning only after 5 years. "This offer was somewhat improved at the Vienna negotiations." [Summary] [Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 19 Aug 83 p 16 AU]

ZIELONA GORA APPLIES AMNESTY -- In accordance with the Sejm amnesty law, the date for the release of persons in penal institutions ran out yesterday. The Zielona Gora Voivodship Court decided to release 12 persons. Moreover, the common courts have decided to drop proceedings and/or reduce the sentences of about 100 persons. The majority of those receiving amnesty in Zielona Gora Voivodship committed their offenses involuntarily -- most were road accidents. [Text] [Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1503 GMT 22 Aug 83 LD]

BUSH TO VISIT 'FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER'

AU231640 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1618 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Bucherest AGERPRES 23/8/1983 -- George Bush, vice-president of the United States of America, will pay a visit to Romania in the first half of September at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

ACTIVITIES IN CONJUNCTION WITH NATIONAL DAY

National Day Parade Aired

AU231006 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0520 GMT on 23 August begins a live relay from Aviators' Square in Bucharest of a working people's parade marking the 39th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist and anti-fascist revolution of national and social liberation, Romania's national day. At 0528 GMT the reporter announces that "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and other party-state leaders" have arrived and are taking their seats in the central stands. The national anthem is played. The parade opens immediately afterward with the march past of the patriotic guards carrying portable grenade throwers, machineguns, and field telephones, which the reporter says are all made in Romania. They are followed by youth paramilitary groups, pioneers, civic defense units carrying equipment against chemical warfare, and all-female Red Cross units.

At 0552 GMT the square is cleared and pioneers give a performance symbolizing children's activities and their happy life in Romania. Much of the poetry they recite is dedicated to Nicolae Ceausescu and some to Elena Ceausescu.

At 0604 GMT the first rows of working people enter the square carrying portraits of Nicolae Ceausescu and banners. While they march by the central stands, the reporter speaks about the enterprises to which they belong and generally about Romania's economic successes.

At 0610 GMT the live relay begins to alternate between the Bucharest parade and celebrations in various other cities, interspersed with interviews with working people on their work, patriotic poetry, running announcer-read comments on the economic achievements of the enterprises represented at the Bucharest parade or at regional celebrations, on Romania's policies, and on its intensive efforts for world peace.

At 0830 GMT the last of the marching working people are followed by groups of athletes who give performances -- such as aligning themselves to forming the words "RCP," "Ceausescu," and "peace" -- and by a parade of members of various sports clubs. The march past of the men in charge of order and of the military band wind up the parade. The live relay ends at 0919 GMT.

Order of the Day

AU241110 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 83 p 4

["Order of the Day" issued by Romanian national defense minister, Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, on 23 August, Romania's national day]

[Text] Order of the day of the minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

We are celebrating the 39th anniversary of the glorious victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation at a time when all our people, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are fully involved in implementing the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and of the party national conference, and in fulfilling the provisions of the Seventh 5-year Plan.

The present 23 August anniversary is enhanced by the 18th anniversary of the ninth party congress, whose bold decisions and program-guidelines, marked by Commade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant personality, brought about profound and regenerative changes in the appearance of the country; since then, the Romanian people have experienced the most fertile period of achievement in their entire existence and have rapidly advanced along the path of socialist civilization.

This unprecedented era of change in the history of our fatherland is indissolubly linked with the name of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a leader who ideally embodies the greatest creative virtues of the Romanian nation and a revolutionary militant who has devoted and is devoting his entire life and work to the supreme interests of the people and to the country's progress and independence.

Because of the people's heroic work, Romania is meeting the 39th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation with a sound and modern industry, a progressive socialist agriculture, and a blossoming science and culture; it is now a state held in high regard throughout the world, thanks to the prodigious activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the president of the republic -- a prominent figure of the contemporary world and a tireless activist for the cause of socialism, peace, friendship, and cooperation in the world.

Recalling the historic revolutionary act of 39 years ago, we expressed our profound gratitude to the Communists and the other patriotic strugglers who, in the heated days of August 1944 acted with heroism and self-sacrifice for the freedom and independence of the fatherland. We honor with profound veneration the memory of the Romanian officers and soldiers who gave their lives to liberate the country from fascist domination and won eternal glory in struggles to crush Nazi Germany.

At the same time, we pay homage to the heroic Soviet troops, who bore the brunt of the struggles against fascism, to the nations of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, and to antifascist fighters everywhere who contributed to defeating the common enemy.

Comrades privates and corporals, non-commissioned and warrant officers, officers and generals: Bear in your hearts the burning flame of the bright example of your forefathers, be proud of the socialist present and communist future of our fatherland, and devote all your strength to optimally implementing the tasks given to the army under the historic decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and national conference and by the party secretary general, and to perfectly fulfill the provisions of the directive of the supreme commander of our armed forces!

Devote all your energies and strength to continuously improving the training-educational process according to the requirements of our national military doctrine, brilliantly founded by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to achieve a new and superior quality in all military areas, to increase the military capabilities of the troops and to ensure that they master to perfection all military and political requirements, to exemplarily fulfill all tasks for the national economy, and to carry out all missions to the letter!

In light of the guidelines contained in the party secretary general's speech at the working meeting on organizational and political-educational matters and mobilized by party bodies and organizations, you must act in a revolutionary spirit to permanently improve the combat capabilities of all units and to become thoroughly trained fighters with firm political-ideological convictions and with a high patriotic awareness, and to continually strengthen military order, discipline, and vigilance, so that, as required by our supreme commander, the army can at any moment resolutely defend our socialist achievements, and the independence, sovereignty, and integrity of Socialist Romania in close cooperation with the troops of the Ministry of the Interior, the patriotic guards, the other civic defense groups, and all the people!

On the occasion of this great anniversary, I want to convey to you warm congratulations and to wish you new and important successes in fulfilling all the missions entrusted to you by the fatherland, the people, the party, and our supreme commander, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live the 39th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation in Romania!

Long live the RCP led by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania!

In honor of this anniversary, I command: 21 artillery salvoes will be fired in Bucharest on 23 August!

The minister of national defense, Col Gen Constantin Olteanu

BRIEFS

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH CSSR -- A Romanian-Czechoslovak cooperation plan in the areas of health protection and medical sciences was signed in Bucharest on 10 August for the 1983-87 period. The document was signed for Romania by Deputy Health Minister Dr Alexandru Oproiu, and for the Czechoslovak side by CSSR Ambassador to Bucharest Josef Simon. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Aug 83 p 5 AU]

SOVEREIGNTY THREAT SEEN IN MACEDONIA ISSUE

LD181223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0759 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Aug (TANJUG) -- Just when a positive change seemed possible in Bulgaria's policy toward neighboring Yugoslavia, Sofia took the trouble to deny such a possibility in the clearest possible way. Bulgaria reacted to hopes for a more realistic approach by it to cooperation with Yugoslavia, and especially the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, by making a pompous state and party claim regarding the Ilinden uprising. One of the most important dates in the Macedonian people's struggle for its national and social liberation was declared in RABOTNICHESKO DELO, organ of the BCP Central Committee, "to be the greatest date in the Bulgarians' struggle against the Ottoman Empire, the most heroic page in the history of Bulgaria and the greatest source of every Bulgarian heart's patriotic pride." Statements to this effect were also made at the central celebration in Sofia in the presence of the most prominent Bulgarian state and party personalities. The Bulgarian Army marked Ilinden with a special celebration held by its leaders, which is reported to have been attended by representatives of the "fraternal armies." Furthermore, one of the most important celebrations was held in Blagoevgrad, the center of Pirin Macedonia.

In an effort to deny the existence of the Macedonian nation, KOMUNIST goes on, use has been made in Bulgaria of what are on the whole quasi-scientific meetings. However, they seem to have realized that their futile efforts to prove that Macedonians are Bulgarians have not been advanced by the scientific disguise for their assertions that there is no Macedonian language and that there is no Macedonian nation, either in Bulgaria or in Yugoslavia.

The organizers of these claim-making gatherings have recently gone a step further. They have abandoned the "scientific" level and, in the visible presence of the highest-ranking Bulgarian leaders, organized the thunderous proclamation announcing that Ilinden is "a Bulgarian uprising against 5 centuries of Ottoman slavery." So the official view has now been expressed that Macedonia is in fact no more than a geographical notion and that Krusevo, Prilep, and Bitola are Bulgarian.

In the sea of words uttered to mark the occasion, says A. Popovic, the author of the article, no mention was made of the Macedonian nation, either that in Yugoslavia or the approximate total of 200,000 Pirin Macedonians who declared their nationality in Bulgaria's only free postwar population census. According to Sofia's interpretation, the Macedonian people do not and never did exist and cannot be an equal member of the international community today.

There is a more than obvious vast abyss between the Bulgarian officials' professed desire for the development of good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia and all that could be heard or read recently in connection with the celebration of Ilinden. Bulgaria's concern for the consolidation and development of good-neighborly relations with the Balkan countries sounds like pure hypocrisy, because how can such relations be promoted without the participation of the Macedonians, the only Balkan people whose existence is not recognized by Sofia?

Full respect for every people's right to its own unhindered development, KOMUNIST stresses, is the basic prerequisite for good-neighborly relations. Such relations cannot be achieved if the past and present are denied, and that is precisely what Bulgaria is doing, while at the same time offering Yugoslavia "broadest cooperation in all fields" and meetings at all important levels. This policy, well known in diplomacy as the "policy of double standards," has never yielded good results.

The background of Sofia's denial of the Macedonian people is quite clear. There is but one step from the claim that a people that is an equal and constituent member of the Yugoslav Federation does not exist, to territorial claims to a part of Yugoslavia. The exponents of theses of this kind regrettably forget the bad and even tragic consequences caused in the recent past by a similar policy pursued by regimes opposed to the people. This policy won the Balkans the shameful nickname of the "powder keg," and the unsuccessful attempts to realize the San Stefano dream of a "Greater Bulgaria" considerably contributed to such a development.

The denial of the Macedonian people in Yugoslavia and the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria cannot fail to give rise to wider international anxiety as well, KOMUNIST says. This policy continues to be pursued at a time when the democratic public in Europe is demanding concrete measures aimed at strengthening peace and security. And when Balkan countries are proposing that their region should be turned into a zone of peace and cooperation, free of nuclear weapons, one of the supporters of a denuclearized Balkans is Bulgaria. But Bulgaria forgets that this idea cannot become reality without the agreement of all the peoples of the Balkans, among whom, certainly, are the Macedonian people.

It is quite understandable that the Yugoslav public should react with anxiety and indignation to every move against the sovereignty of the country and the freedom of any part of the Yugoslav Federation. The same applies to the stubborn and incomprehensible Bulgarian attempts to crudely deny the existence of the Macedonian people, which is an attack on Yugoslavia's completeness. Yugoslavia resolutely rejects this and any other similar attempts, says tomorrow's issue of KOMUNIST.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD182245 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, August 18 (TANJUG) -- In its relations with neighboring Albania, Yugoslavia implements the policy of good-neighborly relations and the principles embodied in the Helsinki accords which requires constant opposition to the Tirana leadership's expansionist policy towards Yugoslavia, and particularly its interference in Yugoslav internal affairs.

This is stressed in a statement released after a Yugoslav Government session here today, Thursday.

The statement adds that Tirana continues its Greater Albania and anti-Yugoslav activities.

The government asserted that, despite the present situation, Yugoslavia's orientation remains to develop relations with Albania in all fields on the principles of reciprocity and mutual benefit.

ALBANIA'S 'PROUD ISOLATION' ATTACKED

AU231320 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 83 p 4

[S. Djukic commentary: "An Expensive Friendship"]

[Text] At a time when there is concern and difficulty in many countries about how to repay their debts, Albanian propaganda is bombarding the world with the glorification of their own example -- the example of the only country that owes nothing to anyone.

Truly, Enver Hoxha has found an easy formula that spares him the concerns and disagreeable temptations that the burden of debt always brings. He makes periodic "indestructible" friendships, then gets cross and does not accept material obligations. This new style in international relations has one more characteristic: Tirana offers love, but takes money in return. The unreserved, albeit short-lived, ideological, political, and emotional support necessarily has its high price. When some countries follow up with reminders that what has been taken has to be returned, Tirana rejects the messages with displeasure, arguing that everything that had happened actually represented a "great sabotage and the endangering of the Albanian people's independence."

During the war and in the early postwar years, Enver Hoxha identified Albania with Yugoslavia, using, materially and militarily, all that could be used to the maximum. It would be interesting if one could express in impressive, concrete figures the material help that was known to be beyond the means of then poor Yugoslavia, although that would not be of much help to us, or to the others. The data can be found in the documents, namely, that Yugoslavia delivered to Albania, among other things, 2,900 tons of wheat, 5,700 tons of corn, 3 locomotives, 210 trucks, about 450 various machines, 1,300 tons of pig iron, 1,100 tons of sheet metal, 5,700 tons of artificial fertilizers, 150,000 pairs of shoes, loans amounting to 5 million dinars (which was then 48 percent of the Albanian state budget), as well as other goods, the value of which is difficult to estimate, not to mention the participation of Yugoslav experts in constructing many projects.

Enver Hoxha has more than cashed in on the break with Yugoslav "Titoism" (1948) because he stayed loyal to Stalin and the Eastern bloc. The unofficially mentioned figures give one a headache. They include financial credits and help, such as the construction of many economic projects, the opening of new iron, chrome, nickel, copper, and coal mines, several hydroelectric powerplants, and the installation of a powerline.

Tirana broke with the Soviet Union in 1961 and joined China against "Khrushchev's revisionism." This honeymoon lasted almost 20 years, until 1978, when another "eternal friendship" was broken and Mao Zedong was called a "counterrevolutionary disguised as an anarchist" by Enver Hoxha himself. However, the punctilious Chinese have calculated that the 20-year "indestructible pact" with Albania cost them more than $5 billion, not including the fact that 6,000 Chinese engineers, technicians and advisers had worked in Albania and more than 2,000 Albanian experts and students had studied in China. The Chinese recall that, among other things, they gave 1 million tons of steel, 10,000 tractors, built 6 big hydroelectric power plants and 91 economic projects, and invested considerable resources in the buildup of whole industrial branches, such as for production of steel, glass, and chemical fertilizers, and copper processing.

Thus was created the "proud isolation" of Albania, which is the only country that proudly stresses that it is a Stalinist state and the "only one to implement genuine communism." Cooperation with Albania has to be paid for. Tirana stresses that it is self-sufficient, even though the gigantic statues of Stalin "paternally protect the happy future of Albania."

PRAISE FOR SERBIAN LEADER'S HONEST CRITICISM

AU211548 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 83 p 2

[Jovan Radovanovic commentary: "Criticism Without Any 'Flattery'"]

[Excerpt] The picture is well-known: A high-ranking leader is accompanied by a group of people.

They all walk through the factory hall between the machines from which a worker may periodically lift his head if the "comrade from above" asks him something. Later, a talk is held with the "political aktiv" at which mineral water is inevitably served. Everything proceeds along the usual course! People from the factory complain about what bothers them, ask for help from the "comrade from above." He puts this down in his notebook, and then delivers a suitable speech for such an occasion in this factory, or any other factory.

Next day, a shorter or longer report usually appears in newspapers that a certain comrade visited a factory in a town and that he spoke (naturally) about current socio-economic problems. This part of the newspaper, which we who work for newspapers usually call the protocol part, is somewhat obligatory and is probably the least read part of the newspaper.

A few days ago, Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, destroyed this "model" to a certain extent. The more eager newspaper readers probably did not miss several sentences which Ljubicic pronounced on the occasion of his visit to the Kotroman Chemical Factory at Mokra Gora. There were no complaints there: The collective operates well; good results were achieved in the first half of the year; the average income amounts to 19,500 dinars per month.

Nonetheless, Nikola Ljubicic criticized the factory leaders: production is based on imported raw materials, earnings are high, and no one even thinks of having one's own laboratory to free the factory from importing know-how and producer goods, just as there is not much thinking about developing the factory, or about the opportunities for providing jobs for some of the 4,000 unemployed in the commune. Earnings, when seen in this light, turn out to be higher than they should be, and higher than the workers in other factories manage to earn with no less effort. And, truly, everything else was said in this style! It is obvious that during the time he spent in the Army, Comrade Ljubicic acquired habits that make him understand differently the talks on tasks and on fulfilling tasks, as well as the habit of speaking quite plainly about the (non)-implementation of tasks.

RANKOVIC'S ERRORS NOTED AT FUNERAL 22 AUG

AU240754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Aug (TANJUG) -- Today in the Walkway of Heroes at the Belgrade new cemetery, Aleksandar Rankovic was buried with all the honors to which a holder of the Order of People's Hero is entitled. Numerous wartime comrades, comrades-in-arms, and friends of the late revolutionary, as well as several thousand Belgrade citizens who came to pay homage to their fellow citizen of many years, attended the last farewell, in addition to family members.

To the strains of the funeral march, soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army carried the casket covered with the state flag. In front of the chapel, the first farewell address to Aleksandar Rankovic was delivered by Dusan Vuksan on behalf of veterans of the Belgrade Savski Venac Commune, where Rankovic lived several decades. Comrade Marko grew and developed into a revolutionary to whom many responsible tasks were entrusted. He participated in and witnessed many important events, including the historical July session of the Central Committee Politburo of the Yugoslav Communist Party in 1941.

Speaking about Rankovic's postwar revolutionary work, Vuksan said that, at one of the crossroads of our revolution, Rankovic failed to find the right way but, after retiring in 1966, he lived to the end of his life humanely, honestly, and consistent in his orientation to refrain from becoming an obstacle on the road of our revolution.

Dragoslav Mutapovic, member of the Council of the Federation, delivered the eulogy for Aleksandar Rankovic on behalf of his wartime comrades and friends. He emphasized Rankovic's consistency in fulfilling the tasks of the national liberation struggle and revolution and said that he also accepted the decisions of the 1966 Brioni plenum in a disciplined manner.

At the graveside, Jovko Jovkovski, secretary of the Presidium of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia, delivered the farewell address to Aleksandar Rankovic on behalf of the Federal Committee and the entire veterans organization. Enduring the greatest scarifices and moving through the prisons of the monarchist regime, Rankovic made an important contribution to organizing and developing the trade union and youth movement in Belgrade and Serbia and, later, as member of the leading nucleus in the Union of the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia, to the struggle against factionalism in the Yugoslav Communist Party, he said.

In the postwar years of reconstruction and development of our country, it was Aleksandar Rankovic's role as secretary of the Main Committee of the veterans' federation and president of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia that was particularly important, in addition to his many highest state and party positions.

Jovkovski said that, at parting time, his comrades-in-arms find it a cause for regret that, at a certain time, Aleksandar Rankovic, a prominent revolutionary and a member of the highest executive state and party bodies of our country who had been engaged in constan revolutionary activity for nearly 4 decades, failed to follow the further processes of democratic development of our socialist self-managing society, because of which he came into conflict with the policy of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Three salute volleys were fired as the last farewell to Aleksandar Rankovic.

SPILJAK VISITS POULTRY, HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

LD191515 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Novi Vinodolski, 19 Aug (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, accompanied by Marijan Kalanj, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League Of Communists of Coratia, and Nikola Juricevic, secretary of the Conference of the LC of the community of the Rijeka municipalities, today visited the construction site of the poultry farm "Agrokoka," at Novaljsko Polje, in Crikvenica Municipality.

The farm will have space for 6,000 egg-laying hens and will annually supply the market with 20 million eggs, thus considerably contributing to a stable supply to the population and the wider tourist area.

Mika Spiljak then visited the hydroelectric power station "Nikola Tesla" and the reservoir that will supply water for the reversible hydroelectric power station and the petrochemical industry cooling equipment on the island of Krk.

On this occasion, Spiljak was acquainted with the activity and prospects of these two collectives.

STATUS REPORT ON OIL REFINERY OPERATIONS

AU221655 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 83 p 6

[D. Tesic report]

[Summary] According to the energy plan, 1.25 million tons of crude oil ought to be imported in August. On the basis of the guarantees issued, 660,000 tons of oil, as well as 150,000 tons of oil that should have been processed in July, should be imported in August. However, only 385,000 tons of oil were imported by mid-August. A tanker carrying 144,000 tons of oil is now heading for Yugoslavia.

If one adds all this up, then it turns out that domestic oil refineries will receive 535,000 tons of imported oil in August. Since domestic oil producers are allowed to export oil, it is expected that the oil refineries will receive only some 100,000 tons of domestically produced oil this month. This means that the domestic oil refineries will deliver to the market barely more than half the quantity of oil products envisaged by the country's energy plan.

The situation in the domestic oil refineries is as follows: The Rijeka oil refinery has sufficient stocks of oil to allow production until 29 August. The Pancevo oil refinery has stocks for 1 day less, and it is working at reduced capacity. At the end of August, the aforementioned tanker should bring the 144,000 tons of oil, while another tanker carrying 80,000 tons of Soviet oil is also expected at the end of the month.

The Bosanski Brod oil refinery now has stocks of 25,000 tons. Due to the low river level, the Sisak oil refinery has reduced its production because of difficulties in transporting the domestically produced oil from domestic oil fields. The Sisak oil refinery processes only domestically produced oil.

The Novi Sad oil refinery has no difficulties in oil processing, while the Skopje oil refinery can operate only another 10 days.

The critical period in supplying oil refineries with oil is expected between 21 and 28 August, and for this reason steps have been taken so that the National Bank of Yugoslavia will issue guarantees for importing another 340,000 tons of oil.

VICE PRESIDENT SUKOVIC CITED ON FOREIGN DEBTS

For the text of a "dispatch" citing Federal Executive Council Vice President Mijat Sukovic's comments on foreign debts, published as an interview in the 19 August Beijing RENMIN RIBAO, see the Eastern Europe subsection in the PRC International Affairs section of the China DAILY REPORT for 24 August.